

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1744.

Warsaw, September 6.



IT begins to be very evident, that Things are not quite so easy in this Country as the News Writers commonly represent them; since several of the lesser Dyers have broke up, without electing any Representatives to that, which is to assemble at Grodno. It is not easy to say what are the Causes

of Discontent; but if we may guess from the Discourses of such as would claim the Title of Patriots, from opposing the Measures of the Court, they are apprehensive, that, in the present critical Conjunction, his Majesty may make use of the Forces of Poland, for the Service of his Electoral Dominions; for which Reason, they are determin'd to prevent the putting the Army into the Posture of acting. This is the more extraordinary, because it is visible that the Interests of the Republick are exactly the same with those of Saxony; and which is still more, the Minds of the People in general have a natural Bias in favour of the House of Austria; so that the new Patriots, assumed that Name, in Consequence of their struggling, at once, against the real Interests of the State, as well as against the general Bent of the Nation. However, it is believ'd that these People will, in a great measure, carry their Point; and that, merely for the sake of Peace and Quiet, there will be nothing of any great Consequence propos'd at Grodno.

Milan, September 9. We are very well inform'd, that there are strong Disputes in the Army of the Princes, where the Marquis de las Minas, not very long since, propos'd, in a Council of War, to force the King of Sardinia to a Battle, as the shortest Means of putting an End to the Dispute; to which the Prince of Conti would by no means agree; asserting, that the Loss of Coni would affect that Prince more than the Loss of a Battle; and that wintering in his Dominions would put his Subjects to such an Expence, as must compel him, however unwilling, to propose some Terms of Accommodation. It is thought, that the Spanish General propos'd fighting, because his Troops are very apprehensive of the Snows which must be expected shortly. An Aid du Camp from Prince Lobkowitz is lately arriv'd here, to concert Measures, as is suppos'd, with our Governor, to favour his Serene Highness's Retreat. Admiral Matthews pass'd, a few Days ago, thro' this City, in his Way to Augsburg; from whence he will continue his Journey to the Hague.

Frankfort, September 16. It is certain, that the Emperor's Departure is fix'd for the 20th; but it is a little doubtful, whether his Majesty will go to Augsburg or to Nuremberg, a Palace being prepar'd for his Reception in each of those Cities; the Empress, and the Imperial Family, will still remain here for some Weeks. The World was in mighty Expectations, with respect to the Letter of the Elector of Mentz, to his Imperial Majesty, which was carried to the Dictature on the 16th of last Month, and publish'd on the 31st; but it is of quite another Cast from what People imagine, and conceived in Terms the most humble and most respectful. His Electoral Highness sets forth therein, that he has taken no Share whatsoever in the Writings on the Part of the Queen of Hungary, but what he thought it his Duty to take, in Quality of Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, agreeable to the Conduct of his Predecessors in that high Office; and that by the Dictature he made of those Writings, he did not pretend to intermix, or incorporate them with the publick Acts of the Dyet; but purely to exhibit them legally to the Dyet, for their Consideration; and therefore he hopes, that, upon a serious Consideration of this respectful Justification of his Electoral Highness's Conduct, his Imperial Majesty, instead of being offended with his Conduct, will find Cause to honour him with his Imperial Favour. An Express arriv'd this Morning from the Prussian Camp before Prague, by which we learn, that the King is in no sort of Doubt of making himself, very soon, Master of that City. His Army consists of 80,650 effective Men; and his Artillery of 100 Pieces of battering Cannon, and 17 Mortars; so that it is believ'd, when his Batteries are completed, that the City should hold out three Days. The Invasion of Moravia is laid aside; and General Marwitz, at the Head of 20,000 Men, has taken Possession of that Part of Silesia that was left to the Queen of Hungary by the Treaty of Breslau, in order to cover his Prussian Majesty's Dominions from any Irruption on the Side of Hungary. The King has likewise publish'd a Proclamation, address'd to the States of

Hungary, in which he declares, that he has no other Design than to restore Peace to the German Empire; and that if they presume to intercept his Design, by attacking any Part of his Dominions, his Majesty shall be oblig'd to make use of such Methods for repelling their Attempts, as the Laws of War give him a Right to put in practice.

Vienna, September 10. It is said here, that Prince Lobkowitz's Army will be recalled to Bologna, or to the Panaro, in order to detach from thence a Body of 15,000 Men to the Assistance of the King of Sardinia. The Tables of the Prince's Army signed the last Day of July, made it amount to upwards of Twenty-two Thousand Foot, and upwards of 5000 Horse, exclusive of the 2000 Croats, and of Clerici's new Regiment, two Battalions of which last, with the said Croats, must be by this Time in the King of Sardinia's Camp. Prince Lobkowitz's Retreat, in Case it takes Place, will be the less dangerous since the late Action at Veletri, where the best Part of the Spanish Cavalry was ruined. The King of Prussia is making Thousands of Scaling Ladders, and seems determin'd to make a general Assault upon Prague. Marshal Belleisle is said to be coming down into Bavaria with the French German Troops designed to join the Imperialists, Palatines and Hessians.

Dresden, Sept. 17. A Body of Saxon Troops, amounting to 20,000 Men, being ordered to march forthwith into Bohemia to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary, every Thing is preparing with great Diligence for that Expedition; and it is computed that they will join the Army under General Bathiani by the 18th Instant, N. S. A Letter of the 15th, just arriv'd from the Prussian Camp before Prague, brings the following authentick Advices. That three Attacks had been formed by the King of Prussia against the Town; viz. two on this Side the Moldaw, one whereof was called the King's; and the other commanded by Lieutenant-General Truchses; and the Third on the other Side of the River, commanded by Felt Marshal Schwerin, which was the hottest of the three. That at the Beginning the Prussians had got Possession of some Redoubts and Bastions, made by the French during the former Siege, and without the Loss of a Man, their Bombs having oblig'd the Garrison to quit those Posts. That the Old and New Towns, and the Jews Town, had been battered and bombarded the 13th with great Fury; during which they fired but very sparingly from the Place, the Cannons upon the Ramparts being dismounted from the Batteries, excepting those of the Castle called Radtschin. That the 14th at Noon his Prussian Majesty had declared, that he would complete the Breach, and give the Assault that Night; but that at Four in the Afternoon the Commandant had demanded to capitulate: Whereupon the Firing ceased on both Sides, and his Majesty went to Marshal Schwerin's Quarters: But that it was not known, at Nine at Night, whether the Conditions would be accepted, the King insisting absolutely to have the Garrison surrender Prisoners of War. That, according to all Appearance, the Commandant wanted Artillery, which, together with the Fire from the Bombs and red-hot Bullets, which had already reduced to Ashes a great Part of the Town, and was still burning that Evening, had probably oblig'd him to capitulate so soon. That there were different Accounts, at the Prussian Camp, of their Loss, as well in the late Action near Beraun, as at the Siege of Prague. That this last had cost the Life of Prince Frederic William, only Brother of the Margrave Charles, and Cousin German to the King of Prussia, who was killed the 12th Instant, by a Cannon Ball, near the King's Battery, and at his Side, and died generally lamented by the whole Army. It is added, that the same Ball killed a Page, named Nostitz, belonging to the King's Brother, Prince Henry. That the Generals Bathiani and Festetics, remained at about four Leagues Distance from Prague; and that their two Corps were not reckoned, by the Prussians, to exceed 18,000 Men.

Hambourg, Sept. 18. The Empress of Russia has sent to the King of Prussia the Order of St. Andrew, which she has conferred on the Hereditary Prince of Zerbst, desiring his Majesty to invest the young Prince (who is, at present, in this City, with his Grand-Mother the Duchess of Holstein) with the said Order.

Amsterdam, September 23. The Spanish Squadron which is sail'd from Carthage, has taken in the Streight's Mouth 10 or 12 Dutch Merchant Men bound to Smyrna and Genoa; of which, three bound to Smyrna, were laden with a great Quantity of Arms and Warlike Stores, and the others with Grain and other Merchandizes. The French Squadron which was cruising off Lisbon, upon the 21st of last Month, met the Dutch Convoy, which had left that Port the Day before, and

was returning to Amsterdam, to the Number of seven Merchant Men, convoyed by three small Men of War, two of Twenty, and one of Eight Guns. The French, consisting of six large Ships from 80 to 90 Guns, fired at the Dutch under English Colours, kill'd one Man, and damaged some of their Sails; after which they hoisted the French Flag, ordered the three Captains of the Men of War on board of them, and having oblig'd them to give a Certificate that they had no English in Company, nor contraband Effects on board, dismissed the whole Convoy; and it is said here, that the said French Squadron has since pass'd the Streights into the Mediterranean. A Letter from Faro of the 1st Instant, mentions, that a Squadron of Men of War, suppos'd to be Admiral Halchen's, had been seen from the Top of the Mountains there.

Hague, September 22. The Account that the Carthagena Squadron had taken and sent in either nine or ten Sail of Dutch Vessels, is now confirm'd, by Advices from thence, received by the Owners of those Vessels themselves: But there is no Reason to suppose, as was given out by the French and Spaniards, that they had been freighted at Lisbon with any Part of the Stores and Provisions lying there, for his Britannick Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean. On the contrary, it is certain, that two of them were sailing directly from Rotterdam for Smyrna, and that the others were all bound from Amsterdam to Genoa and Leghorn, and had not look'd into Lisbon. This Incident has given no small Alarm upon the Exchanges of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. A few Days ago some of his Britannick Majesty's Ships, that were cruising off the Flemish Coast, intercepted several small Vessels laden with Powder, bound to Dunkirk. M. de Belleisle is certainly enter'd by Tubingen, and the Duchy of Hohenzollern, into the Queen of Hungary's Possessions in Swabia, where he exacts, from the Inhabitants, an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor. Reports vary as to the Forwardness of the Siege of Fribourg, as well as about the Sentiments and Conduct of the Court of Wirtemberg; but it seems certain, that the Bishop of Liege has acceded to the League of Franckfort. By the latest Advices we have here from Savoy and Piedmont, the Princes met more Difficulty than had been apprehended, in forming the Siege of Coni, and had been forced to leave open that Fortress on the Side of the Stura. Admiral Matthews is expected to arrive here in a few Days, in his Way to England. We hear from Strasbourg, that the Towns of Bisach, Rodweil, and Villingen, had surrendered to the French Army in Swabia; and that the Bailly de Givry was dead of the Wounds he received in the Attack of the Rear Guard of Prince Charles's Army in Alsatis, before the Repassage of the Rhine.

General Post-Office, London, September 14, 1744.

WHEREAS a Term of Six Months was allowed, by the 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, between Great-Britain and France, for the Subjects of both Crowns, in Case of a Rupture, to withdraw their Effects out of the respective Kingdoms; and whereas the said Term of Six Months, computing from the Time of the Declaration of War between his Majesty and the French King, is now near expired; Publick Notice is hereby given to all manner of Persons, whom it may concern, that no Packet Boats whatsoever, will be permitted to sail between Dover and Calais, from and after the 30th of this Instant, September, O. S. and that a Stop will, thenceforwards, be put to the Communication and Correspondence hitherto allowed of, by Means of the said Packet Boats.

By Command of the Post-Master General,
George Shelvocke, Secretary.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, September 15. Wind S. W. This Morning his Majesty's Ship Lenox sail'd to the Westward. Arriv'd this Forenoon his Majesty's Ship Winchester, Commodore Byng, from a Cruise, with the Shoremen. Came down the Britannia, Griffith, for New York; the Britannia, King, for Lisbon; the Tuleany, Sprackling, for Leghorn; the Arran, Martin, for Cork; the Defence, Bouhm, and a Privateer on a Cruise; and remain with the above Men of War, with the Surherland, and Outward bound Merchant Ships as per list.

L O N D O N.

We have certain Advice from Franckfort, that the Hessian Troops have mutin'd, and refus'd to obey the Orders given them to join the Imperial Army.

They write from Duffeldorp, that the March of the Palatine Troops is put off to the 20th; and it is not certainly known whether they will march then.

The Austrians, in the Night, between the 8th and 9th Instant, surprised the City of Neubourg, and made sixteen Garrison Prisoners of War.

They write from Metz, that General Schmettau has acquainted the French King, that his Prussian Majesty insists on the Reduction of Fribourg this Campaign; and that, in pursuance thereof, Orders were immediately dispatched to M. Coigni.

On Saturday last General Oglethorpe was married to Miss Wright, sole Daughter and Heiress of Sir Nathan Wright, Bart. who is possessed of 1500l. per Annum.

Last Week died at Epsom, after a tedious Indisposition, George Proctor, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Fortune, which comes to his Nephew, now a Student at Oxford.

Last Saturday the Commissioners of the Land Tax for the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, met in the Vestry Room, in order to chuse a Collector of the Land Tax for the several Inns of Court; in the room of Mr. Mackereth, deceased.

There were two Candidates, viz. Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of the Star and Garter, Old Palace Yard; and Mr. Thomas Smith, of the Salutation in Barton-street; when on casting up the Votes, it stood thus,

For Mr. Lloyd ——— 44
Mr. Smith ——— 40

Upon which the former was declared duly elected.

The Report of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having appointed Mr. Winter to be Receiver of the Land Tax for the Town of Manchester, and Villages adjacent, in the room of Mr. Welch, deceased, is without Foundation.

Last Saturday the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole, Auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer, arrived at his House in Stephen's Court, New Palace Yard, from his Seat at Piddleown, in the County of Dorset.

On Saturday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Seven Prisoners were tried; One of whom was cast for Transportation, and Three Acquitted.

Adrian Hambach, a Dutch Sailor, who came Home with Commodore Anson, who was tried for the Murder of Thomas Kempton, a Soldier, near the Tower, by stabbing him in the Back with a Knife; and Thomas Hodges, for the Murder of William Diggle, who kept a Publick House in Little Britain, were found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Peter de St. Remye, otherwise John Lafontaine, otherwise Lafontaine, otherwise Delafontaine, was tried for Bigamy, and upon very strong Evidence, found Guilty. His Jury were half Frenchmen.

These Three last were burnt in the Hand.

The Seven mentioned in our former to have been Capitally Convicted, received Sentence of Death; viz. Thomas Bonney, Thomas Wright, William Lawrence, Luke Ryley, John Mackavoy, John Peirson, and Joseph Firz-walter.

The next Sessions to begin on Monday, October 15, at Guildhall; and at the Old Bailey the Wednesday following.

BANKRUPTS.

John Trymer, of the Parish of Waltham Holy Cross, in the County of Essex, Butcher.

Edward Kemmis, of the Parish of St. James, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Butcher.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	04 33	04 55

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 177. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 111 1-half. New ditto, 110 1-8th. Three per Cent. 92 3-4ths. Ditto 1743, 92 3-8ths to 1-half. Ditto 1744, 92 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 31. to 21. 19s. Bank Circulation, 6 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Talties, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 117. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 1 s. 6 d.

Lottery-Office, September 14, 1744.

THE Managers for exchanging Tickets for Certificates in the Lottery, 1743, finding, that, notwithstanding the Notice given for bringing in Tickets to be entered for Certificates, on, or before the 15th Instant, there are yet a great Number of the said Tickets unentered; therefore the said Managers have thought fit to prolong the Time of taking in, and entering the Out-standing Tickets, to Monday the 1st Day of October next, inclusive; and desire that the Proprietors thereof (in order to save themselves Trouble and Expence) will bring in the same, on, or before that Day; for that no longer Time will be granted.

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HENRY FELLOW, D. D. in his Dissertation on the Classics, p. 216.

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